

## AMERICAN

## MERCURY,

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By ELISHA BABCOCK.



AN ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN, SYMPTOMS and TREATMENT of the EPIDEMIC FEVER, which now prevails in the city of Philadelphia, in a Letter from DR. BENJAMIN RUSH, to DR. JOHN RODGERS, Physician, in New-York.

My Dear Friend,

IN compliance with your request, I set down at a late hour, and after a busy day, to give you a short account of the origin, symptoms, and treatment of the fever, which has prevailed with so much mortality in our city, for the last six weeks.

I shall begin by observing, that I have satisfactory documents to prove, that the disease was generated in our city. To suppose, because the yellow fever is an endemic of the West-Indies, and because it seldom occurs in North-America, that it can exist among us, only by importation, is as absurd as to suppose, that the hurricanes which are so common in the West-Indies, and which occur here only once in 20 or 30 years, are all imported from that country.

The disease attacks in a variety of ways, according to the habit and predisposition of the patient, or the nature and force of the exciting cause. It sometimes comes on in the form of a regular quotidian or tertian.—Many are indisposed for two or three days with head-ach, and pains in the back, ribs, or bones, without much perceptible fever. But in a majority, it attacks with chills, head-ach, sickness, or vomiting, and severe pains in the limbs or back. The pulse, in this state of the disease, since the 10th day of September, has generally been full and tense—the tongue whitish and moist—the eyes red—the pupils dilated—the urine high coloured—the thirst great, and the skin hot and dry. These symptoms remit every day, or every other day, and from the tertian type, which is its original and natural form, a recovery or death, generally happens in acute cases, on the 3d, 5th, or 7th days. It attacks all ages. Even young children are not exempted from it, but it is most acute, and most mortal in young persons, between 14 and 25.

Before the 10th of September, I found strong purges of calomel and jalap, alone, given on the first day of the disease, sufficient to conquer it in most cases.\* They brought away large quantities of green, dark coloured, or black bile of a most foetid and acrid nature. The pulse, which in the warm weather, was weak and low, rose with every evacuation. The skin likewise, which remained dry under the most powerful sudorifics, became moist under the use of those active remedies.

Since the 10th of September, I have found bleeding, in addition to the mercurial purges, to be necessary in nineteen cases out of twenty. The pulse—the appearance of the blood, the spontaneous hæmorrhages, and the weather (exclusive of the stimulus of the contagion) all indicated the use of the lancet. At first I found the loss of 10 or 12 ounces of blood sufficient to subdue the pulse, but I have been obliged, gradually, as the season advanced, to increase the quantity to sixty, seventy, and even eighty ounces, and in most cases with the happiest effects. I have observed the most speedy convalescence, where the bleeding has been most profuse, and as a proof that it has not been carried to excess, I have observed in no one instance, the least inconvenience to succeed it.

I have bled in three cases where I have seen incipient petechiæ, and in each case, with success. I was warranted in this bold practice, not only by the tension of the pulse, but by a precedent for it, which I recollected in the works of Dr. De Haen, of Vienna.

I bleed not only in the exacerbations of the fever, but likewise in its remissions and intermissions, where I find a low, slow, but corded pulse. I have recovered two patients with this pulse, in whom it beat less than 50 strokes in a minute.

On every day of the disease, after giving the mercurial medicine, I prescribe a purge. Castor oil—sulphur—cremor tartar—sulphur, and glysters, answer in most cases, but in some, I have been obliged to have recourse to calomel and gamboge in moderate doses † I was led to purge every day, not only by recollecting the advantages of that practice in the yellow fever of 1762, in carrying off the reaccumulated bile, but by observing the disease in all cases to attack a weak or previously disordered part of the body. The purging creates an artificial weak part, which by inviting a determination of the fluids to the bowels, prevents those effusions in the brain, stomach, bowels, liver, and lungs, which bring on death.

I have in nearly every case for the three last weeks, rejected bark, wine and laudanum in the first stage of

the disorder, even though the most perfect intermission of the fever took place ‡ Nor do I conceive those medicines to be necessary in the convalescent state of the disease. Mild and nourishing diet, restores the strength much sooner than the most powerful tonics. I have reason to believe laudanum to be poison when given with an active or corded pulse in this fever.

The next articles to purging and bleeding in my materia medica, are cool air and cool drinks. I often direct the head to be bared, and the hands and face to be washed with cold water. Toast and water, balm tea, lemonade, tamarind water, barley water, and apple water, are the common drinks of my patients. The less they eat in the first stage of the disorder, the better. As soon as the pulse is reduced, I indulge them in wine whey, bread, or roasted apples, or mush in milk, chicken, beef, mutton, or veal broth, coffee and tea with buttered toast, and weak chocolate—I forbid the use of animal food, until they are able to walk about. Cleanliness is advised in every stage of the disorder, with gentle exercise, and country air to complete the cure.

In those few cases where the disease comes on with typhoid or typhus symptoms, I recommend the common remedies for those states of fever.

If sufficient bleeding and purging have been omitted in the beginning of the disorder, and hæmorrhages, with petechiæ, a low pulse and a black vomiting, have come on, little can be done. The ceremonies of bark, glysters, and the cold bath, may be performed in such cases, but I have heard of no instance in which they have done any service.

I think I have seen blisters afford relief in local determinations to the head, breast and stomach, after sufficient evacuations have been used.

Where a troublesome vomiting does not yield to blood-letting, I know of no remedies equal to a table spoon-full of sweet milk given every half hour, or to weak camomile tea.

Where a dull pain in the bowels attends with a full, or corded pulse, I have prescribed glysters of cold water with evident advantage. Where flatulency attends, I prescribe camomile tea, or weak brandy and water, provided the pulse be sufficiently reduced.

By means of the remedies before mentioned, I think I was the unworthy instrument in the hands of a kind Providence, of recovering more than ninety-nine out of an hundred of my patients, before my late indisposition. A number died during the few days of my confinement, from the want of well timed bleeding and purging. Since my recovery, the disease has become more violent and obstinate, and some have died under my care, from my inability from weakness, and occasional returns of my fever, to be early and punctual in my attendance, upon them; for a recovery often depends upon the application of the remedies, not only on a certain day, but frequently at a certain hour. The concentration of the contagion in every part of the city, moreover has increased the difficulty of curing the disease, for it constantly counteracts the use of the remedies which are intended to abstract stimulus; hence we observe, (other circumstances being equal,) there is most mortality where there is most contagion. The delays in procuring bleeders, and the ignorance or neglect of nurses added to some other circumstances too gloomy to be mentioned, have contributed very much of late to encrease the mortality of the disorder. But with punctual and skilful medical assistance, good nursing, and airy rooms. I am still of the opinion, that this disease is as much under the power of medicine as the measles, or influenza.

The newspapers have informed you, how much the opinions and practice, I have delivered in this letter have been opposed by many of the physicians, of our city. They first called the prevailing epidemic, the jail fever. They might as well have called it the small-pox. They have declared, that we have two distinct fevers in town—the one a putrid yellow fever, and the other a common remittent. It would not have been more absurd, to have asserted that we have two suns and two moons shining upon our globe. What makes this mistake the more inexcusable is, the common remittent fever, which has been confounded with the present highly contagious epidemic, has not been observed as usual, in the suburbs, or in the neighborhood of the city.

But the mistakes of some of my brethren have not ended here. Where the disease has made its chief impression on the head, it has been called the internal dropy of the brain. Where it has attacked the

throat, as it has done in some mild cases, it has been called an angina maligna. Where it has attacked the sides, it has been called a pluriisy, and in one person in whom it first effected the bowels, it was treated as a bilious colic. The disorder in this case terminated in a black vomiting, & death on the third day. §

The success of the new remedies has at last created such a clamor in their favor, that most of our physicians have been forced to adopt them. They bleed however as yet sparingly, and purge after the first day only with lenient physic. Some of them blend wine, bark, and laudanum with them. They might as well throw water and oil at the same time upon fire in order to extinguish it.

I must here pay a tribute of respect to the memory of my much loved friend Dr. Pennington, who adopted the new remedies as soon as they were mentioned to him. His expanded mind was not cast in a common mould. It vibrated a unison with truth, the moment it came in contact with it. My excellent and judicious friend Dr. Griffiths, was likewise an early and decided friend to plentiful purging and bleeding. Such of my former pupils as are settled in this city, recommend them, and I hear from all quarters, with success.

It was extremely unfortunate that the new remedies were ever connected with my name. I have no other merit, than that of having early adopted, and extended a mode of treating the disorder, which I had learned in the year 1762, from my first preceptor in medicine, Dr. Redman, and which is strongly recommended by Hillary, Mosely, Mitchell, Kirby, and many other writers upon this fever. In my first address to the public, I acknowledged that I received the first hints of the safety and efficacy of Jalap and mercury in this disorder, in the military hospitals, in the year 1777, and from a description of a disease nearly related to ours, in an East-India publication.

In the use of all my remedies, I have in this disease, repudiated names and, been governed only by the CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM.

I am indebted to Dr. Sydenham, as well as to my own observations, for the decided manner in which I have rejected the idea of a common remittent in our city. I have been told, that by propagating this opinion, I terrify my patients. Perhaps I do, but I save them by their fears; for I excite in them at once a speedy application for help, and a faithful obedience to all my prescriptions. Universal truth, is universal interest, and falsehood and misery always go hand in hand. The opinion which has been published by some of our physicians, that we have now a mild and a malignant fever in our city, has led all those people, in whom the fever has come on in an insidious form, to neglect themselves for several days, under the idea, that they had nothing but a common fall fever, and from this deception, I believe hundreds have perished by the disorder.

I cannot conclude this letter, without lamenting further, that several publications, from men who had never seen the disorder, or who had seen only a few cases of it, have contributed very much to distract the public mind; to lessen a confidence in mercurial purges and bleeding—and to produce an indiscriminate use of general remedies, without any respect to the state of the system, and thereby to add to the mortality of the disease.

Adieu, my dear friend.—I shall only add, my prayers, that your city may be preserved from the calamities which now afflict ours, and that you may never know, from experience, the labors, the anxiety, the deep domestic distress, and the calamities, which for six weeks past, have been the portion of

Your sincere friend, and

Former preceptor in Medicine,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Philadelphia, October 23, 1793.

## NOTES:

\* Each purge consists of 10 grains of calomel, and 15 of jalap. One should be given every 6 hours, until 4 or 5 large evacuations are procured from the bowels.

† Each dose consists of two or three grains of calomel, and 2 grains of gamboge, made into a pill with a little flour and common syrup. A dose should be given two or three times a day, so as to procure large evacuations from the bowels.

‡ The Park has been recommended as a preventative of the fever. However proper it might have been during the warm weather, I am satisfied that it is not so now. So universally is the contagion diffused, through every part of the city, that out of a great number of persons in apparent and good health, whose pulses I have examined, I have met with only two, in whom they were not fuller and quicker than natural. In two old persons in good health, between 70 and 80, the pulse beat between ninety and an hundred strokes in a minute. I have found this preternatural fullness and quickness in the pulses of black,



as well as of white people; also in a woman who had the yellow fever in 1861. This state of the pulse cannot be ascribed to fear, for that passion weakens it. The only preventatives that experience warrants, are, a temperate diet—the loss of a little blood—and keeping the bowels gently open. To these should be added, great caution in avoiding fatigue—the hot sun and the night air.

¶ One of these gentlemen urged in a consultation, as an objection to plentiful bleeding, that there were only TEN pounds of blood in the human body.

#### FROM THE DIARY.

**D**RUNKENNESS is one of those vices which degrade human nature below the level of brutes. The effects it has upon the constitution, are permanently injurious; a man addicted to liquor, who indulges in it excessively may be reformed by a miracle of providence; but we generally see that his faculties are impaired, and that the strictest abstinence is never afterwards able to restore their original vigor.

It is either *actual* or *habitual*. It is one thing to be drunk, and another to be a drunkard. Casual excesses may be of little detriment, but the *habit* of intemperance, the perpetual repetition of inflammatory doses, is what destroys.

It so totally absorbs the grand faculty of reason, which is given us to guide our course through life, and to blissful eternity, that no one can predict the dreadful enormities we might commit when under its influence.

The mischief of inebriation from which we compute the guilt of it, consists in the following bad effects.

1. It impels us to excessive anger, and leads to sins of lewdness.
2. It incapacitates, (by the temporary derangement of mind, and at last by a perpetual stupefaction) for the duties of our station.
3. It wastes property, by needless expences and prevents the accumulations of industry.
4. It produces unhappiness in families.
5. It curtails life.

Independently of these consequences we may add the danger of *example*, drunkenness is a social vice.—It draws a circle together, and if they continue associate, is sure to corrupt them.

The fatal exit to which this detestable practice has led many a poor unreflecting person, should stand an eternal warning to others. The faculties being stupified or perverted, the man is no more capable of discerning than a madman; he is deprived of moral agency, of all reflection and foresight. In this situation, it seems, he is no more liable to the charge of guilt from enormities committed, than a maniac, tho' like him he may be extremely mischievous. The only guilt with which he is chargeable, was incurred when he voluntarily brought himself into this situation; and as every man is responsible for the consequences of what he foresees, or might have foreseen and for no other, his guilt will be in proportion to the probability of such consequences ensuing. From which principle results this rule; that the guilt of any action in a drunken man, bears the same proportion to the guilt of the like action in a sober man, that the probability of its being the consequence of drunkenness, bears to absolute certainty.

That the appetite for intoxicating liquors is *acquired*, appears from its returning periodically—as, in the morning, after dinner, &c.

Habits of drunkenness are often contracted by associating with particular companies, who to fill up the hours of vacancy, push about the bottle; and by endeavoring to gain a temporary pleasure, entail lasting misery upon themselves.

It often arises from afflicting dispensations; but of all others, intoxication is the very worst remedy for the cure of pain proceeding from such sources. The temporary hilarity it occasions indeed, relieves from thought for a little while, but the depression that ensues, makes melancholy more intolerable, and clouds the prospect with additional darkness.—The objects we grieved at, appear more distressing, and the recollection of them is apt to recur with redoubled violence.

A man will sometimes excuse himself by saying, he takes a dram only upon extraordinary occasions. But these extraordinary occasions return perpetually, and at every repetition, sooner, and with more pressing ardor, till at last it becomes the diet, drink, and food ends existence.

It is impossible to detail the effects of drunkenness—they are too numerous to be counted—they defy calculation—Disease, melancholy, quarrels, fighting, loss of friends, misery, suicide, premature sufferings, and sudden death, are a few items in the enormous catalogue.

We should carefully avoid indulging a propensity to such company as may induce the habit; and in place of resorting to the bottle for consolation in circumstances of distress, how much more eligible would it be to direct our aspirations to the Supreme Director of events, implore his aid, and be satisfied with his determinations?

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUALITY.

**I**F faults are to be estimated according to the ill consequences which attend them, we shall find upon examination, that the want of punctuality is a crime of considerable magnitude. A very large share of the disappointments and vexations which we meet with in our intercourse with one another, is derived from this source. In almost all companies, or accidental meetings of neighbors, the ear is pained with complaints against those who have not paid an expected debt, or not performed a necessary job, or not finished

a pair of shoes, &c. at the time prefixed. In the country, tradesmen and laborers are apt to fail in punctuality, sometimes through mere inattention and carelessness, sometimes through indolence and laziness, sometimes through a grasping disposition, and always from a criminal disregard to truth, honesty and benevolence. Wishing to secure all the custom and business they can, and unwilling that any who apply to them, should be necessitated to apply to others, they engage more than they can possibly execute within the time limited, to the great disappointment, vexation and injury of their employers.

Every person of the least reflection must see that the advantages which would result to individuals, to neighborhoods, and to larger communities, from punctuality, are very great:—And that equally great are the disadvantages from the want of it. A poor man with a house full of children, procures with difficulty a bushel of corn, and a horse to carry it five or six miles to mill. The miller cannot grind it now, but promises to have it ready by the evening of the next day. With still greater difficulty he again obtains a horse, and goes at the time prefixed: but is coolly told by the miller, that he *forgot* it, and ground for others until his water was spent, and that he must come again the next day.—A man who is building a house, engages masons and tenders at a distance to build his chimnies. They come at the appointed time. But the man who had promised to bring his hands the day preceding, and complete the stone work for the foundation of the chimnies, fails; and all are disappointed, to their very great damage.—A woman who had very lately lost her husband, is pitted by her neighbors; and they kindly collect on a certain day, and reap down all her grain. She engages a man to secure it. He promises to take it up the next day, and carry it into the barn. He neglects to come: and, it being Saturday, the grain is left lying in the field. On Monday it rains. And the weather proving wet and warm for several days, the hopes of the widow and fatherless are destroyed.

Punctuality is sometimes disregarded by professional gentlemen, to the great loss and disappointment of those for whom they were to transact some business of consequence. The gay world consider exactness, regularity, the fulfilment of promises, and the punctual payment of honest debts, as *too vulgar* for them; and value themselves on no punctuality, but in their debts of honor, their criminal assignments, their parties of pleasure, and their appointed visits. The commercial world, in general, regard punctuality, because it is the *basis* of all their credit and interest. And certainly it would be for the interest and credit of mechanics, labourers, and, in short, of every class of men. To be punctual in fulfilling their promises and engagements, would have a happy effect upon all the civil and moral intercourse of society. Mutual confidence, esteem and affection, would be increased; neighbors would live on better terms; and the heart be more steadily tranquil and joyous.

Punctuality must be an honor to any man, because it denotes stability, fortitude, and superiority to temptation. If this has not been ranked by *name* among the *cardinal virtues*, it is owing, perhaps, to the difficulty of *defining* it with precision, or of distinguishing it from others, and not from its unimportance in society. Accurately speaking, punctuality is not a *single* virtue, but an *assemblage* of many. It comprehends fidelity, veracity, sense of honour, justice, and benevolence.

Punctuality is recommended by almost every object and every movement in the natural world, as well as by the exigencies and claims of the moral. It is well known, though not sufficiently considered, that all the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, are performed with the exactest punctuality. What would become of all the inhabitants of the earth, as well as of promise breakers, if the sun and the seasons were as fallible, and as little to be depended on, as themselves?—Punctuality, then, has the sanction of heaven upon it, and the order and analogy of nature to recommend it. Its utility and importance are demonstrated by the interest and reputation of the individual, and by the peace and happiness of society. And the necessity of it is inculcated by the dictates of conscience, and the command of God.

#### PITTSBURGH, October 5.

By Mr. Acheson who arrived at Washington on Friday the 27th ult. from Head-Quarters in 18 days, we are informed, that the army is said to be about 3000, in good health, good spirits, and in a high state of discipline. The horse about 300—in good plight, and capable of any service. The road to Fort Jefferson well made, and improved since the last campaign—Sixty thousand bushels of corn was raised in the neighborhood of Fort Jefferson this summer, by the garrison. Waggoners have been busily employed in drawing out the stores, until orders came to desist them lest umbrage should be given to the Indians and the treaty disturbed. But on the express arriving from the President of the United States, announcing the result of the treaty, and giving orders to prepare to carry on a campaign, the Kentucky volunteers were called, and it was expected the army would be ready to move in four days. General Wayne had appointed the Colonels of the volunteers; the Colonels appointed the Majors; the Majors the Captains; the Captains the Subalterns; and also chose and nominated the soldiers whom they wished to accompany them; in which case it was a point of honor not to refuse.

Picomingo, or the Mountain Leader, the Chickesaw chief, was on his way with 200 warriors, 15 had arrived at the camp; 50 were at Lexington, &c.

#### CARLISLE, October 2.

The trial of Ensign John Morgan, we hear, is now going on at head quarters—General Poley, President of the Court-Martial. Members—Major, Hughe, Doyle and Mills—Captains. Ford, Porter, Guion, Peters, Eaton, Jeffers, M. Cambel, B. Price, and J. Pierce.

#### NEW-YORK, October 12.

Extract of a letter from a very eminent merchant in Philadelphia to his friend in this city, dated the 10th instant.

“We are yet without rain, having had none of any consequence for nearly two months past which it is supposed occasions the Fever to rage with greater violence.

“Scenes like the present destroy our relish for earthly enjoyments and the pursuit of wealth, wherein I am fearful we have both been too much engaged. I feel very sensible of its having been my case, and do not look back on my employments for some years past with comfort and satisfaction—No acquisitions of that nature are equivalent to the loss of diminution of that peace and calmness that flows from a faithful and upright attention to religious duty.”

Extract of another letter from Philadelphia, dated 11th instant.

“The fever with us rages in my opinion, with increasing violence—The hearers while I am now writing this letter, are going in all directions. The father of all mercies only knows where it will end; for indeed without a speedy cessation, it seems inevitable we shall all perish that are left in town: many hundreds of poor mechanical people, who heretofore subsisted, and that comfortably on their labours, are now by being long out of employment suffering all the miseries of want and indigence. Here is an ample field open for your happy citizens of New-York, to exercise humanity and philanthropy: to be effectual it ought to come, and that without delay. Some of our committee, at the City-Hall have died, and others are now indisposed, so that the remainder with their multiplied engagements, have indeed a labourious time of it.”

#### TRENTON, (New-Jersey) October 9.

Thursday, the 1st inst. having been set apart by the Governor for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, to almighty God, on account of the present calamitous disorder raging in our sister state, and for our preservation from similar afflictions; it was observed in this city with such peculiar marks of decorum and sobriety, as have not been usually experienced even on the Sabbath. All worldly business seemed laid aside—the places of public worship were uncommonly crowded—excellent, and well adapted sermons delivered, and all ranks of citizens appeared deeply impressed with a due sense of the solemnity of the occasion.

#### List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, HARTFORD—Oct. 21, 1793.

- A. Eliza Alcott, East-Hartford. Nathaniel Alford, Symbury, 2.
- B. Prince Brewster, Hartford. Jonathan B. Balch, West ditto. David Benton, jun. Granby. Ely Brown, Coventry. David Beebe, Salem. John Bunce, Hartford.
- C. Daniel Crocker, Mansfield. Enos Condy, Southbury. Benoni Cafe, Hartford. Capt. Benjamin Conklin, Hartford. Nathaniel Conklin, Hartford.
- D. Jonathan David, Mansfield.
- E. Thomas Ensign, Hartford. Ethen Everett, Salisbury. William Ewing, ditto. Silvanus Eaton, Longmeadow. Dr. Jedediah Ensworth, Pomfret. David Enos Simsbury.
- F. Mrs. Finley, Hartford. Dr. Samuel Flagg, Hartford. Samuel Farnsworth, West-Hartford. David Frisbe, Norfolk.
- G. John Graham, West-Hartford. Ozias Griswold, West-Hartford. Elihu Griswold, Windsor, 2. Jacob B. Gurley, Mansfield. Philow Granfey, Watertown.
- H. Daniel Hickox, Simsbury. Benjamin Hebard, Granby, 2. Rev. Israel Holly, Granby. Josiah Hale, Esq. Glastenbury. Capt. Elijah Hart, Berlin. James Higgins, Granby.
- I. Sally Iham, Bolton.
- K. John Kirkland & Co. Suffield. Thompson & Philip Kirkland, Suffield. David & Ebenezer King, Suffield. John Kent, ditto.
- M. William Middleton, Suffield. Stephen Mather, Berlin. Jonathan Mash, New-Hartford. Roswell Mills, Esq. Windsor, 2.
- N. John Nichols, Glastenbury. Hannah Newson, Hartford.
- O. Timothy Olmsted, Hartford. John C. Owen, Simsbury.
- P. Richard Pitkin, Esq. East-Hartford. Levi Pettibone, ditto. Ruth Purdee, Bristol.
- R. James Russell, Hartford, 2. Solomon Russell, Brimfield.
- Rev. David S. Rowland, Windsor. Rev. Henry A. Rowland, do.
- S. Ebenezer Spear, Hartford. Caroline Spencer, Hartford. Hezekiah Spencer, Suffield. Ferdinand Smith, Berkshempstead. Benoni Shepard, Tolland. Joseph Studley, Tolland. Mess. Shepard & Smith, Winchester.
- T. Caleb Tuttle, Hartford. William Taylor, ditto. John Turner, ditto. Trijal Terrel, Waterbury.
- W. John Watson, jun. Hartford. Caleb Woodward, ditto. Stephen Webster, ditto. Hopfull Webster, ditto. Dr. John P. Walton, Salisbury. Dr. Lemuel Wheeler, ditto. William Wait, Windsor. Gad Way, New-Hartford. John Waldo Woods, Hartford.

**T**HE Subscribers once more inform all those indebted to them, either by book or note, to call and settle their accounts within four weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they must expect to be called on some other way.

KIMBALL & PITKIN.

East-Hartford, Oct. 21, 1793.

**T**HE Last Chance for Leavenworth-Bridge Lottery, which commences drawing tomorrow—Tickets, or Shares, if applied for immediately, may be had of  
THOMAS HILLDEP.  
Hartford, Oct. 21, 1793.